

vein to the small cross-vein, including a large hyaline spot in the submarginal and in the first basal cell; a brown patch at ends of second and third veins, including two hyaline spots, one after the other, in the apical part of the submarginal cell; the hind cross-vein is besides margined with fuscous; small cross-vein with a broad brown border; there is also a brown shade outwards of basal and anal cross-vein.

NOTE.

Trypeta (Acinia) ferruginea, Walker ('Insecta Saundersiana,' iv. 1853, p. 357), described from the East Indies, belongs to the Pyrgotinae, according to a notice sent me by Dr. Speiser, who has seen the type at the British Museum. The wing-pattern is very different from that of any other at present known Indian species, and approaches that of the Ethiopian Tephritopygotæ or the Australian Epicerellæ.

XXIII.—On *Stenopylis*, a proposed new Genus of Endodontidæ. By HUGH C. FULTON.

THIS new genus is proposed for three closely allied species which have been referred to several genera; the comparatively large *Brazieria*, Ancey, has a similar-shaped peristome, and the many-whorled *Microphyura*, Ancey, is somewhat similar in form, but neither has the internal processes of *Stenopylis*.

STENOPYLIS, gen. nov.

Shell minute, planorboid; umbilicus broad; whorls $3\frac{1}{2}$, apparently smooth, but with microscopic spiral incised lines on the underside of shell; aperture constricted; peristome continuous, thickened, and almost free, bent inwards near the middle of the columellar margin; *parietal wall with two spiral laminae*.

Type, *S. hemiclausa*, Tate.

No. 1. *Stenopylis hemiclausa*, Tate. Central Australia.

1894. *Planispira hemiclausa*, Tate, Trans. Roy. Soc. S. Aust. vol. xviii. p. 192.

1896. *Microphyura hemiclausa*, Tate, Horn Exped. (Mollusca) p. 185, pl. xvii. fig. 1.

Tate's figure, perhaps, rather exaggerates the prominence of the spiral incised lines; they are only just discernible under the microscope. The description makes no mention of the internal spiral laminae. Specimens examined by me were part of those collected by the Horn Expedition.

No. 2. *Stenopylis coarctata*, Mölldff. Masbate, Bohol,
and Panglao Islands.

1894. *Plectopylis coarctata*, Mölldff. Nachr. d. d. Malak. Ges. p. 113; Tryon's Man. of Conch. (series ii.) vol. ix. p. 146.

1897. *Brazieria coarctata*, Mölldff. Abhand. d. Naturf. Ges. Görlitz, p. 123.

1897. *Brazieria coarctata*, v. *majuscula*, Mölldff. Abhand. d. Naturf. Ges. Görlitz, p. 123.

In this species the laminae are reduced to two small nodules. Specimens received from Quadras of *coarctata* from Panglao Island and of *coarctata*, var. *majuscula*, from Masbate Island show no appreciable difference in size or otherwise. I have not been able to find any description of the v. *majuscula*.

No. 3. *Stenopylis microdiscus*, Bavay. Humboldt Bay,
New Guinea.

1908. *Helix (Polygyra) microdiscus*, Bavay, Moll. terr. et fluv., Résultats de l'Expéd. Sc. Néerland. à la Nouv. Guinée, v., Zool. p. 283, pl. xiv. figs. 10 a-d.

A co-type in the collection of Prof. Bavay has $3\frac{1}{2}$ whorls, thus agreeing with the description quoted above, but the figure given has $4\frac{1}{2}$ whorls. If Prof. Bavay's specimen agrees with the type, *microdiscus* is not, in my opinion, separable from *hemiclausula*.

The wide geographical range of the foregoing species has been suggested as a difficulty in placing them together in one genus, but to me, judging by their shells only, it seems highly improbable that such closely allied forms can belong to different genera.

I am indebted to J. H. Ponsonby, Esq., for valuable suggestions, and also to Prof. Bavay for allowing me to examine his specimen of *S. microdiscus*.